

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT

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Socio-economic Series 10-019

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 9— Inuit Households in Canada

INTRODUCTION

This *Research Highlight* examines the housing conditions of Inuit households¹ in Canada using data from the 2006 Census of Canada (see Definitions box, below). In 2006, there were 16,550 Inuit households, which made up about 3% of all Aboriginal households and slightly more than one-tenth of one percent (0.1%) of all households in Canada.

Definitions

An **Aboriginal household** is defined by CMHC as either:

A non-family household in which at least half of the household members self-identified as Aboriginal

OR

A family household in which:

- At least one spouse, common-law partner or lone parent self-identified as Aboriginal, or
- At least half the household members self-identified as Aboriginal

An **Inuit household** is defined by CMHC as any Aboriginal household in which at least one member of the household self-identified as Inuit.

Individuals can self-identify with more than one Aboriginal group. Households are counted in more than one Aboriginal group if one member identified with more than one Aboriginal group, or if the household is composed of members from more than one Aboriginal group.

A PROFILE OF INUIT HOUSEHOLDS

Most Inuit households live in the Inuit Homeland, or Inuit Nunaat

In 2006, about 60% of Inuit households were living in the Inuit Nunaat or the “Inuit Homeland” (see Figure 1): 36% in Nunavut, 13% in the Nunavik region of northern Quebec, 7% in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region in the Northwest Territories, and 4% in Nunatsiavut in northern Labrador.

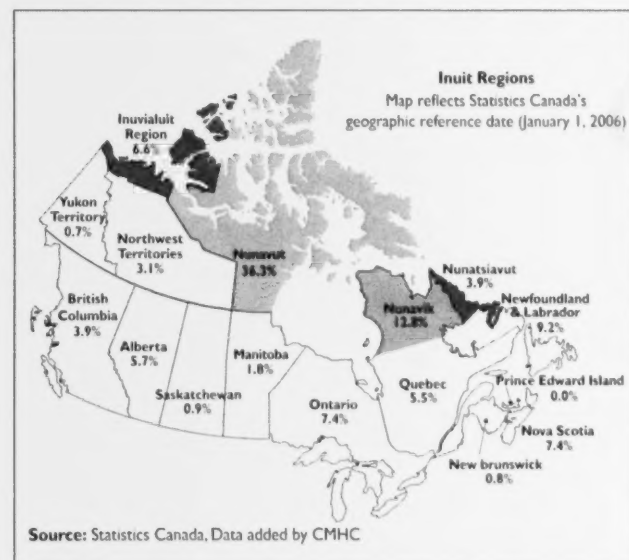


Figure 1 Geographic Distribution of Inuit Households, Canada and Inuit Homeland, 2006

¹ According to Statistics Canada's 2006 *Census Dictionary*, a household comprises a person or a group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada.

There were significant proportions of Inuit households in Quebec (13% in Nunavik and 6% elsewhere in Quebec), Newfoundland and Labrador (13%, including 3.8% that live in Nunatsiavut), Ontario (7%) and Alberta (6%).

Most Inuit households live in small, remote communities

The majority (75%) of Inuit households in Canada in 2006 lived outside Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations², compared to 19% of all Canadian households (see Figure 2).

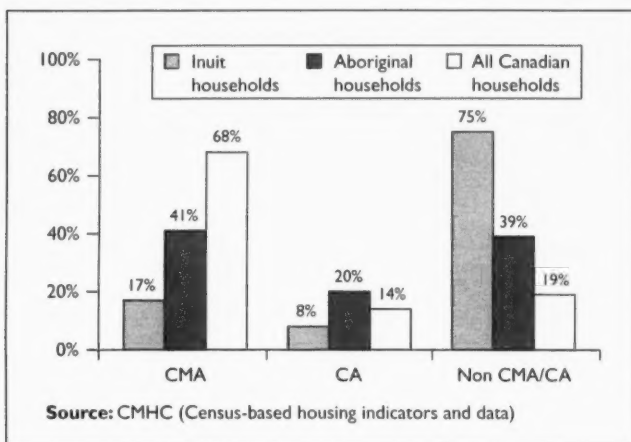


Figure 2 Inuit Households by Community Size, Canada, 2006

Inuit households are relatively larger and more likely to include children

Inuit households contained 3.6 persons, on average, compared to an average of 3.0 for all Aboriginal households and 2.5 persons in all Canadian households. Thirty percent of Inuit households had five or more members, compared to 9% of all Canadian households (see Figure 3).

Inuit households were much more likely than other households to include children. About 61% of Inuit households had children present, compared to 42% of all Canadian households. Inuit households were more likely to be composed of couples with children (43%) or lone parents with children (18%), compared to all Canadian households (31% and 10%, respectively) (see Table 1).

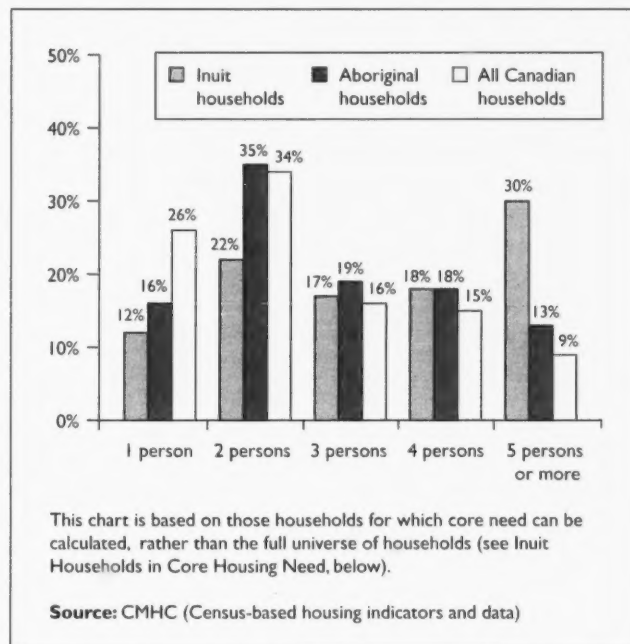


Figure 3 Inuit Households by Number of Persons, Canada, 2006

Multiple-family households were somewhat more frequent among the Inuit (9%) compared to all Canadian households (2%). There were half as many one-person households among the Inuit (13%), compared to all Canadian households (27%).

Table 1 Inuit Households by Household Type, Canada, 2006

	Inuit Households	Aboriginal Households	All Canadian Households
Total	100%	100%	100%
Couple without children	12%	22%	26%
Couple with children	43%	34%	31%
Lone-parent household	18%	18%	10%
Multiple-family household	9%	4%	2%
One-person household	13%	17%	27%
Non-family household of two or more persons	4%	5%	4%

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

² Statistics Canada designates 33 large urban areas as Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), consisting of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. Smaller cities or Census Agglomerations (CA) must have an urban core population of at least 10,000.

Inuit average household incomes are relatively low

The average 2005 before-tax income of Inuit households was about \$63,000, below the \$72,400 average for all Canadian households but higher than the \$60,200 average for all Aboriginal households (see Table 2).

About 20% of Inuit households had a total before-tax income of less than \$30,000, compared to about 15% of all Canadian households. Inuit households were under-represented at the upper end of the income scale: 38% had a household income over \$75,000, compared to 44% of all Canadian households.

Wages and salaries are the major source of income for Inuit households

In 2005, wages and salaries were the major source of income for about 71% of Inuit households, compared to 65% of all Canadian households (see Table 3). However, Inuit households were also more likely to be relying on government transfer payments, such as social assistance, employment insurance, or old age security payments (25% compared to 20% for all Canadian households). Self-employment income (2%) and income from investment/retirement/other sources (2%) were less common sources for Inuit households, and less likely compared to all Canadian households (4% and 11%, respectively).

Table 2 Inuit Pre-tax Household Incomes, Canada, 2005

	Inuit Households	Aboriginal Households	All Canadian Households
Average household income *	\$63,031	\$60,186	\$72,391
Total	100%	100%	100%
Less than \$10,000	2%	2%	1%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	7%	10%	6%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	10%	12%	8%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	11%	12%	10%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	10%	11%	10%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21%	21%	22%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16%	15%	17%
\$100,000 and over	23%	17%	27%

* Averages in this table are based on those households for which core need can be calculated, rather than the full universe of households (see *Inuit Households in Core Housing Need*, below).
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Table 3 Households' Major Source of Income, Canada, 2005

Major source of household income	Inuit Households	Aboriginal Households	All Canadian Households
Wages and salaries	71%	70%	65%
Government transfer payments	25%	23%	20%
Self-employment	2%	3%	4%
Investment income	0.3%	1%	2%
Retirement income	1%	3%	8%
Other income	1%	1%	1%

Based on households for which core need can be calculated, rather than the full universe of households (see *Inuit Households in Core Housing Need*, below).
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Inuit households also have relatively lower shelter costs

In 2005, Inuit households had average before-tax incomes that were 13% less than all Canadian households (see Table 4). At the same time, Inuit household shelter costs, at an average of \$656 a month, were 28% lower than those of all Canadian households (\$905). This reflects a unique characteristic of living in the North: a large proportion of dwellings in the Inuit Homeland are rented from a public housing authority, or, to a lesser degree, from an employer, typically on a reduced rent basis.

As a result, Inuit households reported relatively low shelter-cost-to-income ratios (STIRs). In 2006, the average STIR for an Inuit household was 16.1%, seven percentage points lower than the average for all Aboriginal households and five percentage points lower than for all Canadian households.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Inuit households are most likely to live in single-detached houses

In 2006, 61% of Inuit households living in Inuit Nunaat were in single-detached homes, above the average for all Canadian households (55%) (see Table 5). Only 7% were in apartments, compared to 27% of all Canadian households. About 31% were in other multiple-dwelling units such as townhouses, semi-detached dwellings, or duplexes, compared to 16% of all Canadian households.

For Inuit households outside of the Inuit Homeland, accommodation patterns were somewhat different: about half (50%) were living in detached homes, 28% in apartments, and 19% in other multiple-unit dwellings.

Table 4 Income, Shelter Costs, and Shelter-Cost-to-Income Ratio (STIR), Canada, 2006

	Inuit Households			All Aboriginal Households			All Canadian Households		
	Total	Owners	Renters	Total	Owners	Renters	Total	Owners	Renters
Private households	15,950	5,530	10,425	401,145	220,500	180,640	11,766,145	8,158,115	3,608,025
Average household income	\$63,031	\$83,213	\$52,322	\$60,186	\$76,920	\$39,760	\$72,391	\$85,857	\$41,943
Average monthly shelter cost	\$656	\$943	\$499	\$835	\$961	\$678	\$905	\$983	\$725
Average STIR (%)	16.1	16.7	15.7	23.2	18.9	28.4	21.8	18.7	28.9

Based on households for which core need can be calculated, rather than the full universe of households (see *Inuit Households in Core Housing Need*, below).

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Table 5 Households by Type of Dwelling, Canada, 2006

	All dwelling types*	Single-detached house	Apartment in a building with 5 or more storeys	Apartment in a building with less than 5 storeys	Other multiple dwellings	Movable dwellings
All Canadian households	100%	55%	9%	18%	16%	1%
All Inuit households	100%	57%	2%	13%	26%	1%
In Inuit Homeland	100%	61%	1%	6%	31%	1%
Nunavut	100%	60%	1%	5%	34%	0%
Nunavik	100%	56%	0%	11%	33%	0.5%
Inuvialuit Region	100%	60%	0%	10%	25%	6%
Nunatsiavut	100%	92%	0%	0%	8%	0%
Outside Inuit Homeland	100%	50%	5%	23%	19%	2%

* Rows may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Inuit homes contain the same number of bedrooms but are smaller than the average Canadian home

Inuit homes had an average of 5.5 rooms³, compared to 6.4 rooms for Canadian households as a whole. Inuit homes had the same average number of bedrooms (2.7) as the average Canadian home, although Inuit households were larger, at 3.6 persons per household, compared to 2.5, on average (see Table 6).

Table 6 Household and Dwelling Size, Canada, 2006

	Average persons per household	Average bedrooms per dwelling	Average rooms per dwelling
All Canadian Households	2.5	2.7	6.4
All Inuit Households	3.6	2.7	5.5
In Inuit Homeland	4.1	2.6	5.1
Nunavut	4.2	2.6	5.1
Nunavik	4.6	2.7	5.0
Inuvialuit Region	3.2	2.5	5.0
Nunatsiavut	3.6	3.0	6.0
Outside Inuit Homeland	2.9	2.8	6.1

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Most Inuit households rent their homes

In 2006, 65% of Inuit households rented their homes, compared to 31% of Canadian households (see Table 7). In the Homeland, where the cost of building and maintaining a home is high, most residents (about 77%), whether Inuit or non-Inuit, rented their homes. The exception was Nunatsiavut, where the majority (about 65%) of Inuit owned their homes.

Social housing accounts for much of the housing across the Inuit Homeland. In Inuit Nunaat, three-quarters of renters live in social, public, or government-assisted housing⁴. In Nunavik, social housing accounts for about 96% of all dwellings, while in Nunavut, three-quarters of the housing stock is social housing⁵.

In Inuit Nunaat, Inuit households were equally likely as the whole regional population to be homeowners (about 23%). In the rest of Canada, however, Inuit households were less likely to be homeowners: 51% compared to 68% of all Canadian households.

Table 7 Housing Tenure by Location, Canada, 2006

	Inuit Households			All Canadian Households		
	Total	Owners	Renters	Total	Owners	Renters
Canada Total	100%	34%	65%	100%	68%	31%
In Inuit Homeland	100%	23%	77%	100%	22%	78%
Nunavut	100%	24%	76%	100%	23%	77%
Nunavik	100%	3%	97%	100%	3%	97%
Inuvialuit Region	100%	35%	65%	100%	33%	67%
Nunatsiavut	100%	65%	36%	100%	61%	39%
Outside Homeland	100%	51%	48%	100%	68%	31%

Rows may not add to 100% because of rounding.
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

³ The Census includes the kitchen, bedrooms, and finished rooms in the attic or basement, as rooms, but not bathrooms, halls, vestibules and rooms used solely for business purposes.

⁴ 2006 Post-Censal Aboriginal Peoples Survey, cited in Tait, H., *Inuit Health and Social Conditions*, Statistics Canada 89-637-X, p. 17.

⁵ Luigi Zanasi, December 2006. Expiry of federal funding for Social Housing: Implications for the Territorial Housing Corporations, p. 9.

Acceptable Housing and Core Housing Need

The term **acceptable housing** refers to housing that is adequate in condition, suitable in size, and affordable.

- **Adequate** housing does not require any major repairs, according to residents.
- **Suitable** housing has enough bedrooms for the size and make-up of resident households, according to National Occupancy Standard (NOS) requirements. Enough bedrooms based on NOS requirements means one bedroom for each cohabiting adult couple; unattached household member 18 years of age and over; same-sex pair of children under age 18; and additional boy or girl in the family, unless there are two opposite sex children under 5 years of age, in which case they are expected to share a bedroom. A household of one individual can occupy a bachelor unit (i.e. a unit with no bedroom).
- **Affordable** housing costs less than 30 per cent of before-tax household income. For renters, shelter costs include rent and any payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services. For owners, shelter costs include mortgage payments (principal and interest), property taxes, and any condominium fees, along with payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services.

A household is in **core housing need** if its housing does not meet one or more of the adequacy, suitability or affordability standards and it would have to spend 30 per cent or more of its before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local market housing that meets all three standards.

Suitability - Inuit households are relatively much more likely to be living in crowded housing

In 2006, about 27% of Inuit households lived in crowded conditions (i.e. below the suitability standard), compared to about 6% of Canadian households as a whole (see Table 8). Crowding was most severe in Nunavik and Nunavut, at 48% and 38%, respectively.

Inuit households in the Homeland were three times more likely to be crowded (at 39%), compared to Inuit families living elsewhere in Canada (at 13%), and about six times more likely to be crowded than Canadians as a whole (at 6%).

Table 8 Suitability, by Housing Tenure, Canada, 2006

	Below Suitability Standard - % in Crowded Dwellings		
	Total	Owners	Renters
All Canadian households	6%	4%	11%
All Inuit households	27%	15%	34%
In Inuit Homeland	37%	27%	40%
Nunavut	38%	31%	41%
Nunavik	48%	27%	48%
Inuvialuit Region	20%	19%	20%
Nunatsiavut	16%	20%	13%
Outside Inuit Homeland	13%	6%	19%

Includes all private households.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Renters generally are more likely to be living in crowded quarters than those who own their homes, and this was equally true in Inuit Nunaat. For example, among Inuit households in the Homeland, about 40% of renters were crowded compared to 27% of those who owned their homes.

Adequacy - Inuit households are much more likely to be living below the adequacy standard, in homes needing major repairs

About 22% of Inuit households reported they were living in dwellings that needed major repairs⁶, compared to about 8% of all Canadian households (see Table 9). The proportion of homes needing major repairs was highest among Inuit families living in Nunavik, at 40%.

Table 9 Adequacy and Age of Dwellings, Canada, 2006

	Below Adequacy Standard - Need Major Repairs	Dwellings less than 25 years old (Built between 1981 and 2006)
All Canadian households	7%	39%
All Inuit households	22%	56%
In Inuit Homeland	27%	69%
Nunavut	23%	67%
Nunavik	40%	83%
Inuvialuit Region	24%	53%
Nunatsiavut	33%	72%
Outside Inuit Homeland	14%	38%

Includes all private households.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

⁶ In addition to the 22% of homes needing major repairs -- such as defective plumbing or electrical wiring; or needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings -- another 32% indicated that their dwellings needed *minor* repairs -- such as missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, railings or siding. In the Homeland, 60% of Inuit-household dwellings needed either major or minor repairs. In the harsh climate of the Inuit Homeland, minor defects may be of importance since they could lead to compromise of the building envelope or one of the major systems.

In general, renters are more likely than owners to report that their homes need major repairs; this is true for Inuit households and Canadian households as a whole. In Nunavik, Inuit renters are twice as likely as owners to report needing major repairs to their homes (41% versus 18%). The exceptions are Nunatsiavut and the Inuvialuit Region, where owners are more likely to say their homes need major repairs than renters (see Appendix Table 1).

The relatively high need for major repairs in the Inuit Homeland is not due to the age of dwellings

The housing stock in the Inuit Homeland had a relatively higher incidence of needing major repairs despite the fact that it was younger than that in Canada as a whole (see Table 9). In 2006, over half (56%) of Inuit dwellings in the Homeland were less than 25 years old, compared to 39% of homes in the country as a whole. The harsh northern climate accelerates wear on dwellings, and materials for repairs are expensive and hard to get due to shipping limitations⁷.

Inuit households in very crowded homes are twice as likely to need major repairs to their dwellings

Inuit homes where the family requires three or more additional bedrooms are much more likely to report needing major repairs (40%), compared to families living in uncrowded homes (19%) (see Table 10). This pattern

is apparent for both those living in the Inuit Homeland and those living elsewhere. Crowding adds extra wear and tear on homes, accelerating the need for major repairs.

Affordability - Inuit households are relatively less likely to have affordability problems⁸

Nationally, about 13% of Inuit households were spending 30% or more of their pre-tax household incomes on shelter costs, putting them below CMHC's affordability standard (see Table 11). This proportion was appreciably lower than the proportion of Inuit living in crowded homes (27%), or homes needing major repairs (22%).

Table 11 Shelter Cost to Income Ratios (STIRs), Canada, 2006

	Below Affordability Standard - Paying 30% or more of income for shelter (% of Households)		
	Total	Owners	Renters
All Canadian households	21%	15%	35%
All Inuit households	13%	11%	14%
In Inuit Homeland	7%	10%	6%
Nunavut	7%	12%	6%
Nunavik	2%	0%	2%
Inuvialuit Region	13%	12%	14%
Nunatsiavut	7%	5%	11%
Outside Inuit Homeland	23%	12%	35%

Based on households for which core need can be calculated, rather than the full universe of households (see Inuit Households in Core Housing Need, below).
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Table 10 Need for Major Repairs by Degree of Crowding, Canada, 2006

	All Households	Dwellings Needing Major Repairs (%)			
		Degree of Crowding			
		Have needed bedrooms	Need one more bedroom	Need two more bedrooms	Need three or more bedrooms
All Canadian households	8%	4%	8%	9%	13%
All Inuit households	22%	19%	28%	35%	40%
In Inuit Homeland	28%	24%	30%	35%	39%
Nunavut	23%	20%	27%	30%	26%
Nunavik	40%	37%	39%	42%	61%
Inuvialuit Region	25%	23%	22%	43%	40%
Nunatsiavut	33%	29%	46%	67%	0%
Outside Homeland	14%	13%	23%	33%	50%

Includes all private households
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

⁷ See *Canadian Housing Observer* 2008, page 69, and CMHC's *About Your House, Northern Series*.

⁸ Note that affordability figures are based only on households for which core need could be calculated, rather than the full universe of households (see *Inuit Households in Core Housing Need*, below).

Inuit households living in the Homeland were much less likely, at 7%, to have an affordability problem than Inuit in the rest of Canada, at 23%. In the Homeland, Inuit households were no more likely than non-Inuit households to live in unaffordable housing. However, Inuit households outside the Inuit Homeland were relatively more likely to have an affordability problem (23% versus 21% for all Canadian households). In Inuit Nunaat, lack of affordability was highest in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (13%), followed by Nunavut (7%) and Nunatsiavut (7%).

Only half of Inuit households live in acceptable housing

In 2006, 50% of Inuit households lived in dwellings that did not meet at least one of CMHC's three housing standards: adequacy, suitability, and affordability (see Table 12).

Inuit households were more likely to live in housing that was below several housing standards. Overall, 12% of Inuit households were below multiple housing standards, compared to 8% of all Aboriginal households and 4% of all Canadian households.

Only about 2.3% of Inuit households were below housing standards but had sufficient income to afford renting alternative acceptable housing in the local market. This compares to 19% of all Canadian households that were below one or more standards, but not in core housing need.

INUIT HOUSEHOLDS IN CORE HOUSING NEED

Housing conditions are assessed through a measure of "acceptable housing" derived from census data for CMHC's housing standards of adequacy, suitability, and affordability (see definitions in box above). Households in "core housing need" do not live in acceptable housing and would have to spend 30% or more of their incomes before taxes to pay for median-priced alternative rental housing in their local market.

The universe of households tested for core housing need includes only private non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households, with incomes greater than zero, and shelter-cost-to-income ratios (STIRs) less than 100%. Shelter costs for farm households are not separable from costs related to other farm structures. Shelter costs are not collected for households whose housing costs are paid through band housing arrangements (both on- and off-reserve). Additionally, STIRs for households with income less than or equal to zero, or STIRs that are equal to or greater than 100% are considered uninterpretable by CMHC for the purpose of measuring affordability. These households are excluded from the calculation of core housing need.

Since the population of Inuit living on reserves (110 households) or farms (15 households) is very small, shelter costs can be determined for nearly all Inuit households and very few Inuit households have uninterpretable shelter-cost-to-income ratios.

Table 12 Housing Conditions of Inuit, Aboriginal and All Households, Canada, 2006

	Inuit Households			Aboriginal Households	All Canadian Households
	All Inuit Households	In Homeland	Outside Homeland		
Above housing standards	49.6%	43.3%	59.5%	59.7%	69.5%
Below housing standards	50.4%	56.8%	40.4%	40.3%	30.5%
Below one housing standard	38.1%	42.0%	31.9%	32.7%	26.7%
Below multiple housing standards	12.4%	14.7%	8.7%	7.5%	3.8%

Based on households for which core need can be calculated, rather than the full universe of households (see *Inuit Households in Core Housing Need*, below).
Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

There were 15,950 non-farm, non-band, and non-reserve Inuit households with before-tax income greater than zero and before-tax shelter-cost-to-income ratios less than 100%, for which core housing need could be calculated. This represents 96.4% of all Inuit households.⁹

More than one in three Inuit households is in core housing need

Inuit households, at 35.8%, were much more likely to be in core housing need, compared to all Canadian households, at 12.7% (see Figure 4). The incidence of core housing need was substantially higher among Inuit renters than among homeowners. About two-thirds of Inuit households were renting their homes, and almost half (46.4%) of those renters were in core housing need. This compared with 15.7% of Inuit owner-households that were in core housing need.

In Inuit Nunaat, almost half of Inuit households (45.3%) were in core need, more than double the percentage of Inuit households in core need elsewhere in Canada (20.9%). The Inuit in Nunavik had the highest incidence of core housing need, at 57.0%, followed by those in Nunavut, at 44.8%.

The incidence of core housing need among Inuit renters (50.9%) was almost double that of Inuit homeowners (26.7%) in the Homeland.

Shelter-Cost-to-Income Ratios (STIRs) of Inuit in core housing need are relatively low

While households in core housing need are usually devoting a substantial portion of their incomes to shelter costs, this was not generally the case for Inuit households in core housing need. Core need Inuit households had substantially lower

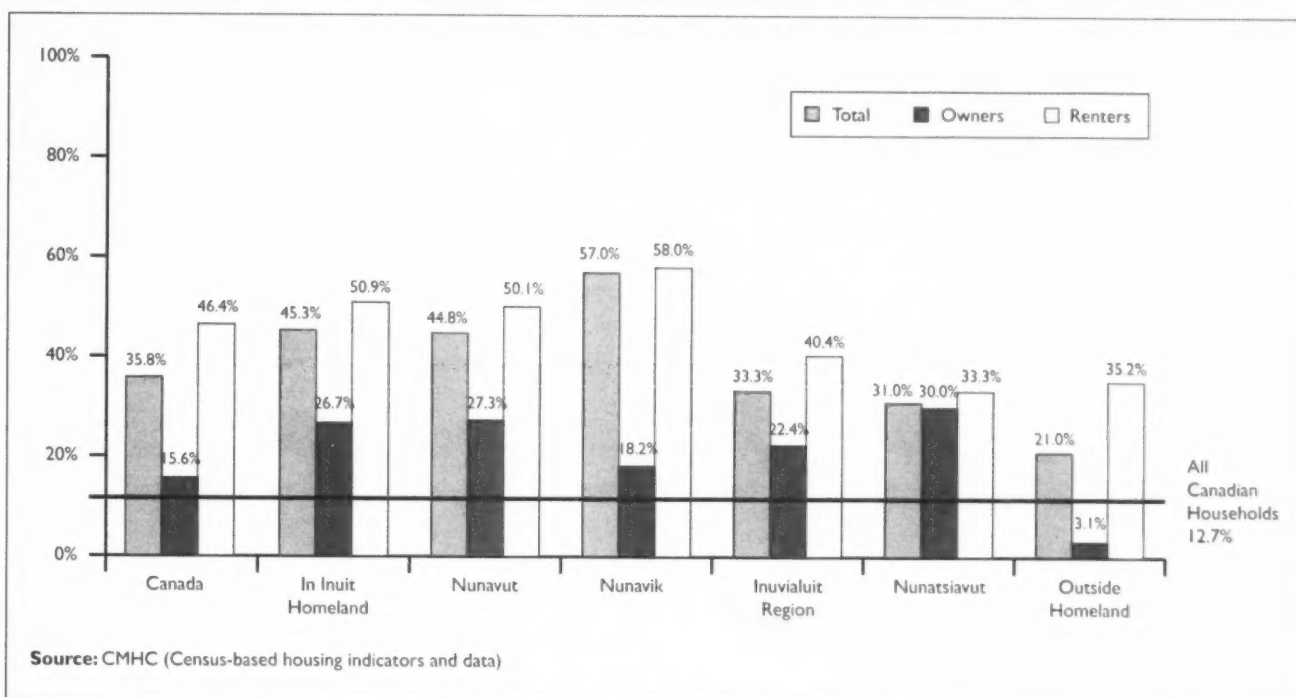


Figure 4 Inuit Households in Core Housing Need, 2006

⁹ Among Canadian households as a whole, core housing need could be assessed in 2006 for 95% of households.

shelter-to-income ratios (21.0%), than either Aboriginal households in core need (43.5%) or all Canadian households in core need (48.7%) (see Table 13). Inuit households in core housing need were paying about the same portion of their incomes on shelter (21.0%) as Canadian households as a whole (21.8%). This reflects the large number of Inuit households in the Far North paying subsidized rents.

The incidence of suitability and adequacy problems is higher in 2006 than in 1996

The proportion of Inuit households in crowded dwellings fell from 32% in 1996 to 27% in 2001, and then increased to 28% in 2006. Those in dwellings needing major repairs increased from 18% in 1996 to 22% in 2006. The percent of households unable to afford their home also increased, from 11% in 1996 to 13% in 2006.

In 2006, 35.8% of Inuit households were in core housing need, unchanged from 2001, and an increase of three percentage points from 1996 (32.8%) (see Figure 5).

Table 13 Average Incomes and Shelter Costs of Households In and Not in Core Housing Need, Canada, 2006

	Inuit Households		Aboriginal Households		All Canadian Households	
	Not in Core Housing Need	In Core Housing Need	Not in Core Housing Need	In Core Housing Need	Not in Core Housing Need	In Core Housing Need
Private households	10,245	5,705	319,330	81,815	10,271,750	1,494,395
Average household income	\$75,779	\$40,137	\$70,206	\$21,077	\$80,018	\$19,968
Average monthly shelter cost	\$750	\$487	\$883	\$648	\$926	\$756
Average STIR (%)	13.3	21	18	43.5	17.9	48.7

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

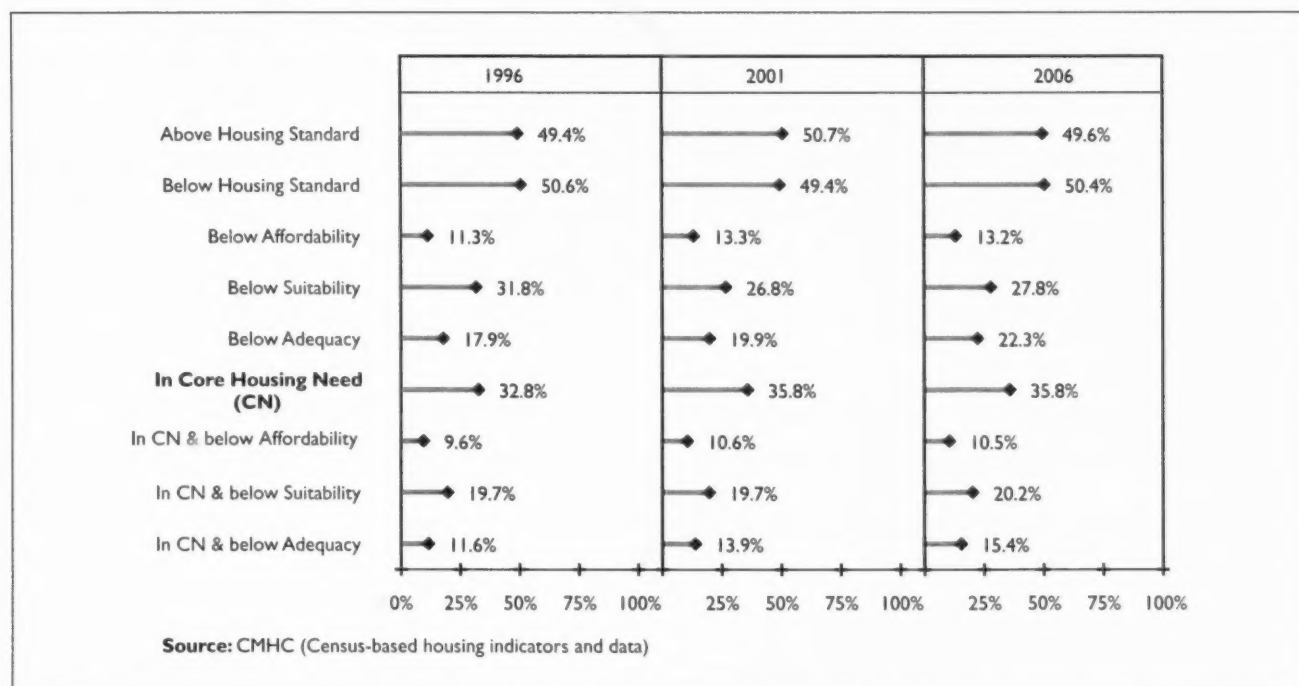


Figure 5 Inuit Households Below Housing Standards and in Core Need, Canada, 1996-2006

Inuit are over-represented among Northerners in core housing need

The high cost of building, repairing, and heating northern housing; a short construction season; and limited supply of housing contribute to the relatively high incidence of core housing need for all residents in the Inuit Homeland. However, Inuit households constituted a relatively larger share of those in core housing need in every region of the Inuit Homeland (see Table 14). Inuit households accounted for 75.2% of all households in the Inuit Homeland, but 91% of those in core housing need.

Table 14 Inuit Households as a Share of all Households and Households in Core Housing Need, Canada, 2006

	Inuit as Share of all Households	Inuit as Share of all Households in Core Housing Need
Canada	0.1%	0.4%
In Inuit Homeland	75.1%	90.7%
Nunavut	76.6%	92.0%
Nunavik	82.1%	96.4%
Inuvialuit Region	54.8%	67.6%
Nunatsiavut	90.6%	97.5%
Outside Homeland	0.1%	0.1%

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Half of Inuit lone-parent and multiple-family households are in core housing need

In 2006, just over half of Inuit lone-parent and multiple-family households were in core housing need, compared to 29.7% of couples. Families with young household maintainers were also more likely to be in core housing need: 41.0% of households with maintainers aged 15 to 34 were in core need (see Table 15).

In general, multiple-family households in Canada have a lower incidence of core housing need due to the presence of more wage earners; however, this was not true for Inuit households. Half of Inuit multiple-family households were in core housing need, compared to 8.4% of all multiple-family households in Canada.

Not surprisingly, being in core housing need was related to the labour force status of the primary household maintainer. Maintainers who were employed only part-time, unemployed, or not in the labour force were more susceptible to being in core housing need, at 44.4%, 47.3%, and 47.0%, respectively.

Core need status was related to Inuit households' main source of income. Inuit households living on wages or salaries were less likely to be in core housing need as those relying mainly on government transfer payments (28.2% and 58.1%, respectively). Likewise, among all Canadian households, core need was substantially higher among those depending on transfer payments (36.9%), compared to those whose main source of income was wages or salaries (6.3%).

Research Highlight

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 9—Inuit Households in Canada

Table 15 Inuit Households, Incidence of Core Housing Need, Canada, 2006

	% In Core Housing Need		
	Inuit Households	All Aboriginal Households	All Canadian Households
Total households	35.8%	20.4%	12.7%
Household type			
Family household	36.5%	17.8%	9.2%
Couple	29.7%	10.2%	6.2%
Lone parent	50.3%	42.9%	26.5%
Multiple-family household	50.4%	19.6%	8.4%
Non-family household	32.2%	29.9%	21.1%
Age of primary household maintainer			
15 to 34 years	41.0%	25.7%	14.7%
35 to 64 years	34.2%	18.2%	11.5%
65 years and over	29.0%	19.4%	14.4%
Labour force status of the primary maintainer			
Maintainer not in labour force	47.3%	37.0%	20.2%
Maintainer in labour force	31.9%	14.6%	9.4%
Unemployed	47.0%	35.5%	25.7%
Employed	29.4%	12.7%	8.6%
Full-time	26.7%	10.8%	7.4%
Part-time	44.4%	27.4%	18.0%
Major source of household income			
Wages and salaries	28.2%	9.7%	6.3%
Self-employment	35.3%	21.2%	18.5%
Government transfer payments	58.1%	54.3%	36.9%
Investment income	25.0%	11.3%	9.7%
Retirement income	10.7%	3.5%	1.8%
Other income*	38.7%	34.1%	24.9%

* Includes alimony, child support and scholarships.

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

CONCLUSIONS

Six in ten Inuit households live in the Inuit Homeland, mainly in small, remote communities. Compared to all households in Canada, Inuit households are larger, younger and more likely to include children.

A large proportion of Inuit households live in single-family dwellings, many being rented, public-sector housing with subsidized rents. These homes, although not older than the average Canadian home, are more likely to need major repairs.

Inuit households are about four times more likely to be living in crowded conditions than Canadians as a whole. Inuit households have lower incomes but also lower shelter costs, and thus lower shelter-cost-to-income-ratios than Canadians as a whole.

Half of Inuit households do not live in acceptable housing, and more than one-third are in core housing need. Inuit households are more likely to be in core housing need due to problems with suitability (more than one-third) or adequacy (more than one-quarter) than affordability (less than one-fifth). The proportion of Inuit households falling below suitability and adequacy standards was higher in 2006 than it had been in 1996. The proportion of Inuit households in core housing need (at 35.8%) was unchanged from 2001 to 2006.

Whether living in the Inuit Homeland or elsewhere, Inuit households have a higher incidence of core housing need than non-Inuit. Core housing need is highest among Inuit renters living in the Homeland and lowest among Inuit owner-households outside Inuit Nunaat.

Research Highlight

2006 Census Housing Series: Issue 9—Inuit Households in Canada

Appendix Table 1 Crowding and Need for Major Repairs by Tenure for Inuit Households and All Households, Canada and Inuit Homeland, 2006

% In Crowded Dwellings	Inuit Households			All Households		
	Total	Owner	Renter	Total	Owner	Renter
Canada	27.2	14.6	33.8	6.2	3.7	11.3
Inuit Homeland	37.0	27.2	39.9	29.5	22.4	31.5
Nunavut	38.4	31.4	40.6	30.9	26.4	32.2
Nunavik	48.0	27.3	48.3	40.0	20.0	40.7
Inuvialuit Region	20.1	19.5	19.7	15.0	14.3	15.1
Nunatsiavut	16.4	19.8	13.0	15.7	18.8	10.9
Outside Homeland	12.8	6.1	19.4	6.2	3.7	11.2

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

% Needing Major Repairs	Inuit Households			All Households		
	Total	Owner	Renter	Total	Owner	Renter
Canada	22.1	17.3	24.4	7.5	6.3	9.6
Inuit Homeland	27.5	24.6	28.4	23.9	22.2	24.4
Nunavut	23.0	21.3	23.6	20.2	19.1	20.4
Nunavik	40.0	18.2	40.8	34.9	20.0	35.7
Inuvialuit Region	24.2	26.0	23.2	21.6	23.3	20.8
Nunatsiavut	32.8	35.8	28.3	30.7	34.1	25.5
Outside Homeland	14.2	12.4	14.8	7.5	6.3	9.5

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Appendix Table 2 Average Income, Shelter Costs, and Shelter-cost-to-income-ratio (STIR), by Aboriginal Status, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Inuit Homeland, 2006

			Total Households				Households in Core Housing Need			
			Household count	Average household income before taxes \$	Average shelter cost \$	Average STIR before taxes	Household count	Average household income before taxes \$	Average shelter cost \$	Average STIR before taxes
Canada	All households	Total	11,766,140	\$72,391	\$905	21.8	1,494,395	\$19,968	\$756	48.7
		Owned	8,158,120	\$85,857	\$983	18.7	512,640	\$22,789	\$909	49.7
		Rented	3,608,030	\$41,943	\$725	28.9	981,750	\$18,496	\$675	48.2
	Aboriginal households	Total	401,140	\$60,186	\$835	23.2	81,815	\$21,077	\$648	43.5
		Owned	220,505	\$76,920	\$961	18.9	18,750	\$24,332	\$755	42.2
		Rented	180,640	\$39,760	\$678	28.4	63,065	\$20,110	\$616	43.9
	Inuit households	Total	15,950	\$63,031	\$656	16.1	5,705	\$40,137	\$487	21.0
		Owned	5,530	\$83,213	\$943	16.7	870	\$41,329	\$810	30.0
		Rented	10,420	\$52,322	\$498	15.7	4,835	\$39,923	\$427	19.3
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	11,365,000	\$72,822	\$907	21.7	1,412,580	\$19,904	\$762	49.0
		Owned	7,937,615	\$86,105	\$983	18.7	493,895	\$22,731	\$915	50.0
		Rented	3,427,385	\$42,058	\$728	28.9	918,690	\$18,385	\$679	48.4
Nunavut	All households	Total	7,700	\$75,986	\$746	13.1	2,865	\$43,061	\$533	16.4
		Owned	1,745	\$111,559	\$1,198	16.3	410	\$53,120	\$1,018	27.6
		Rented	5,955	\$65,558	\$606	12.1	2,455	\$41,374	\$449	14.4
	Aboriginal households	Total	5,990	\$64,776	\$620	12.4	2,650	\$42,763	\$470	14.7
		Owned	1,425	\$102,531	\$1,129	16.6	385	\$53,213	\$977	26.9
		Rented	4,575	\$53,033	\$454	11.0	2,260	\$40,974	\$380	12.6
	Inuit households	Total	5,895	\$63,805	\$612	12.4	2,640	\$42,789	\$468	14.7
		Owned	1,410	\$102,194	\$1,122	16.6	385	\$53,202	\$970	27.0
		Rented	4,485	\$51,759	\$444	11.0	2,255	\$41,009	\$379	12.5
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	1,705	\$115,325	\$1,196	15.6	220	\$46,652	\$1,296	35.7
		Owned	320	\$151,183	\$1,503	14.6	25	\$51,687	\$1,656	38.6
		Rented	1,380	\$106,931	\$1,119	15.9	195	\$46,006	\$1,248	36.2
Nunavik	All households	Total	2,570	\$75,210	\$293	7.2	1,250	\$57,134	\$273	8.4
		Owned	80	\$114,177	\$1,000	14.5	15	\$58,703	\$931	25.7
		Rented	2,495	\$74,008	\$270	6.9	1,235	\$57,115	\$264	8.2
	Aboriginal households	Total	2,130	\$73,185	\$298	7.5	1,210	\$57,270	\$270	8.3
		Owned	60	\$119,350	\$1,132	13.5	10	\$60,950	\$761	25.0
		Rented	2,070	\$71,936	\$275	7.3	1,200	\$57,236	\$265	8.2
	Inuit households	Total	2,115	\$73,260	\$298	7.5	1,205	\$57,278	\$270	8.3
		Owned	55	\$119,350	\$1,132	14.8	10	\$60,950	\$761	16.7
		Rented	2,060	\$72,006	\$276	7.3	1,195	\$57,244	\$265	8.2
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	445	\$84,841	\$264	5.3	40	\$53,021	\$364	10.6
		Owned	20	\$100,382	\$648	14.0	10	\$0	\$0	0.0
		Rented	430	\$84,075	\$241	4.8	40	\$53,077	\$243	8.4
Inuvialuit Settlement Region	All households	Total	1,945	\$74,561	\$889	16.9	525	\$35,714	\$733	27.0
		Owned	660	\$101,186	\$1,122	16.8	115	\$37,985	\$871	32.2
		Rented	1,285	\$60,949	\$763	17.1	410	\$35,057	\$692	25.5
	Aboriginal households	Total	1,375	\$63,879	\$784	16.8	450	\$35,274	\$677	25.2
		Owned	500	\$92,177	\$1,062	17.4	105	\$37,982	\$877	32.1
		Rented	875	\$47,671	\$618	16.5	345	\$34,419	\$612	23.4
	Inuit households	Total	1,065	\$59,903	\$727	16.5	355	\$35,357	\$668	25.0
		Owned	385	\$88,600	\$1,015	17.5	85	\$38,346	\$876	31.3
		Rented	685	\$43,875	\$558	16.0	275	\$34,429	\$601	23.0
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	570	\$100,339	\$1,153	17.3	75	\$38,318	\$1,069	37.1
		Owned	160	\$129,876	\$1,315	14.1	10	\$38,016	\$807	32.5
		Rented	410	\$89,083	\$1,086	18.4	65	\$38,364	\$1,110	37.8

Appendix Table 2 (cont'd) Average Income, Shelter Costs, and Shelter-cost-to-income-ratio (STIR), by Aboriginal Status, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Inuit Homeland, 2006

			Total Households				Households in Core Housing Need			
			Household count	Average household income before taxes \$	Average shelter cost \$	Average STIR before taxes	Household count	Average household income before taxes \$	Average shelter cost \$	Average STIR before taxes
Nunatsiavut	All households	Total	695	\$58,268	\$419	12.8	200	\$33,495	\$402	20.4
		Owned	425	\$60,693	\$414	11.5	125	\$37,763	\$383	17.2
		Rented	270	\$54,491	\$428	14.8	80	\$26,820	\$431	25.3
	Aboriginal households	Total	630	\$56,317	\$407	12.7	195	\$33,696	\$393	20.0
		Owned	405	\$59,787	\$406	11.4	120	\$37,953	\$376	16.6
		Rented	230	\$50,180	\$410	15.4	75	\$26,885	\$420	25.5
	Inuit households	Total	625	\$55,971	\$406	12.8	195	\$33,696	\$393	20.0
		Owned	405	\$59,782	\$405	11.3	120	\$37,953	\$376	16.6
		Rented	225	\$49,127	\$407	15.3	75	\$26,885	\$420	25.5
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	60	\$79,229	\$557	12.5	10	-	-	0.0
		Owned	15	\$82,265	\$604	11.2	0	-	-	0.0
		Rented	45	\$78,000	\$536	11.4	0	-	-	0.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	All households	Total	191,760	\$56,854	\$621	18.8	27,310	\$17,218	\$534	42.4
		Owned	152,345	\$62,705	\$635	16.0	13,690	\$19,104	\$522	37.9
		Rented	39,415	\$34,237	\$568	29.6	13,615	\$15,321	\$547	47.0
	Aboriginal households	Total	9,685	\$53,655	\$560	17.5	1,875	\$21,999	\$477	33.8
		Owned	7,225	\$59,430	\$569	14.4	970	\$25,974	\$434	26.1
		Rented	2,460	\$36,682	\$534	26.6	905	\$17,738	\$523	41.9
	Inuit households	Total	2,105	\$57,278	\$545	15.7	400	\$27,512	\$452	29.0
		Owned	1,405	\$63,335	\$555	12.3	185	\$36,144	\$389	17.6
		Rented	705	\$45,170	\$524	22.4	215	\$20,093	\$506	38.9
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	182,075	\$57,024	\$625	18.8	25,435	\$16,866	\$539	43.0
		Owned	145,120	\$62,868	\$638	16.1	12,725	\$18,581	\$528	38.7
		Rented	36,960	\$34,075	\$570	29.8	12,710	\$15,149	\$549	47.3
Prince Edward Island	All households	Total	50,885	\$56,632	\$711	20.6	6,435	\$17,202	\$604	45.5
		Owned	37,760	\$64,562	\$742	17.5	2,700	\$18,839	\$638	42.8
		Rented	13,125	\$33,815	\$619	29.5	3,730	\$16,016	\$580	47.6
	Aboriginal households	Total	700	\$51,231	\$685	20.3	80	\$19,025	\$603	39.4
		Owned	380	\$61,960	\$784	18.4	30	\$17,372	\$627	41.0
		Rented	320	\$38,470	\$565	22.6	45	\$20,093	\$585	38.2
	Inuit households	Total	0	\$0	\$0	0.0	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
		Owned	0	\$0	\$0	0.0	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
		Rented	0	\$0	\$0	0.0	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	50,185	\$56,707	\$711	20.6	6,355	\$17,180	\$604	45.6
		Owned	37,380	\$64,588	\$742	17.5	2,675	\$18,855	\$638	42.8
		Rented	12,805	\$33,699	\$621	29.7	3,680	\$15,964	\$580	47.6
Nova Scotia	All households	Total	360,760	\$59,270	\$727	20.8	43,760	\$15,700	\$594	49.0
		Owned	263,665	\$67,849	\$748	17.1	15,500	\$16,321	\$591	45.3
		Rented	97,095	\$35,975	\$669	31.0	28,260	\$15,360	\$596	51.0
	Aboriginal households	Total	8,600	\$54,493	\$741	22.8	1,395	\$15,982	\$593	49.4
		Owned	5,825	\$64,246	\$785	18.6	450	\$16,368	\$618	49.2
		Rented	2,775	\$34,029	\$647	31.8	950	\$15,799	\$581	49.6
	Inuit households	Total	220	\$52,792	\$844	27.4	35	\$12,600	\$720	64.6
		Owned	120	\$65,185	\$924	21.5	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
		Rented	100	\$38,128	\$744	34.9	20	\$11,097	\$713	84.8
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	352,160	\$59,387	\$727	20.7	42,365	\$15,691	\$594	49.0
		Owned	257,840	\$67,931	\$747	17.0	15,050	\$16,320	\$590	45.2
		Rented	94,320	\$36,032	\$670	31.0	27,315	\$15,345	\$596	51.0

Appendix Table 2 (cont'd) Average Income, Shelter Costs, and Shelter-cost-to-income-ratio (STIR), by Aboriginal Status, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Inuit Homeland, 2006

			Total Households				Households in Core Housing Need			
			Household count	Average household income before taxes \$	Average shelter cost \$	Average STIR before taxes	Household count	Average household income before taxes \$	Average shelter cost \$	Average STIR before taxes
New Brunswick	All households	Total	284,205	\$56,562	\$647	19.1	29,360	\$14,867	\$529	46.2
		Owned	217,235	\$63,612	\$669	16.3	12,320	\$15,430	\$520	43.8
		Rented	66,970	\$33,695	\$575	28.3	17,040	\$14,460	\$535	47.9
	Aboriginal households	Total	5,750	\$48,091	\$635	21.8	870	\$15,291	\$556	47.5
		Owned	3,915	\$55,861	\$668	18.0	300	\$16,464	\$554	43.8
		Rented	1,835	\$31,514	\$564	30.1	575	\$14,677	\$558	49.4
	Inuit households	Total	135	\$51,498	\$642	17.2	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
		Owned	95	\$57,193	\$670	15.4	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
		Rented	35	\$36,064	\$568	24.9	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	278,455	\$56,737	\$647	19.0	28,490	\$14,854	\$528	46.1
		Owned	213,325	\$63,754	\$669	16.2	12,020	\$15,404	\$519	43.8
		Rented	65,135	\$33,756	\$576	28.3	16,470	\$14,452	\$534	47.9
Quebec	All households	Total	3,061,415	\$60,828	\$723	21.0	324,585	\$14,440	\$563	50.5
		Owned	1,863,050	\$75,851	\$803	17.0	63,935	\$15,028	\$630	51.8
		Rented	1,198,370	\$37,473	\$598	27.3	260,650	\$14,296	\$546	50.1
	Aboriginal households	Total	39,560	\$53,498	\$662	21.4	6,440	\$22,220	\$479	40.8
		Owned	21,510	\$66,552	\$780	17.9	1,090	\$15,952	\$556	44.7
		Rented	18,050	\$37,943	\$521	25.5	5,355	\$23,496	\$464	40.0
	Inuit households	Total	2,930	\$66,578	\$388	11.6	1,365	\$52,226	\$303	12.9
		Owned	465	\$69,328	\$693	17.5	50	\$24,000	\$501	34.6
		Rented	2,465	\$66,059	\$329	10.5	1,320	\$53,216	\$296	12.0
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	3,021,860	\$60,924	\$724	21.0	318,150	\$14,283	\$564	50.7
		Owned	1,841,540	\$75,959	\$804	17.0	62,845	\$15,012	\$631	52.0
		Rented	1,180,325	\$37,466	\$599	27.4	255,305	\$14,103	\$548	50.3
Ontario	All households	Total	4,319,145	\$81,329	\$1,064	23.0	627,530	\$23,051	\$887	48.9
		Owned	3,109,700	\$95,444	\$1,152	20.2	228,905	\$25,939	\$1,092	52.1
		Rented	1,209,450	\$45,036	\$835	30.4	398,625	\$21,392	\$769	47.1
	Aboriginal households	Total	101,230	\$63,135	\$937	24.4	18,935	\$20,380	\$747	47.5
		Owned	58,720	\$80,402	\$1,077	20.2	3,810	\$23,305	\$956	51.6
		Rented	42,510	\$39,287	\$740	30.2	15,130	\$19,643	\$694	46.4
	Inuit households	Total	1,165	\$60,525	\$1,018	27.7	330	\$23,136	\$794	47.2
		Owned	490	\$89,372	\$1,319	22.2	40	\$27,338	\$1,139	52.1
		Rented	675	\$39,666	\$792	31.5	285	\$22,551	\$741	45.5
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	4,217,920	\$81,765	\$1,068	23.0	608,595	\$23,134	\$892	49.0
		Owned	3,050,980	\$95,733	\$1,154	20.2	225,095	\$25,984	\$1,095	52.1
		Rented	1,166,935	\$45,246	\$838	30.4	383,495	\$21,461	\$772	47.1
Manitoba	All households	Total	414,315	\$62,887	\$712	19.3	46,915	\$18,599	\$582	42.8
		Owned	294,090	\$74,051	\$758	16.1	18,120	\$22,110	\$663	40.9
		Rented	120,230	\$35,578	\$596	27.3	28,795	\$16,389	\$531	44.0
	Aboriginal households	Total	50,700	\$52,532	\$686	22.0	11,365	\$19,075	\$542	40.1
		Owned	26,860	\$69,703	\$797	17.2	2,635	\$23,751	\$635	37.9
		Rented	23,845	\$33,191	\$557	27.6	8,725	\$17,661	\$513	40.8
	Inuit households	Total	260	\$49,073	\$719	23.9	85	\$17,529	\$517	38.6
		Owned	110	\$68,961	\$849	20.0	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
		Rented	155	\$35,059	\$627	27.3	65	\$17,045	\$491	38.5
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	363,615	\$64,331	\$716	19.0	35,555	\$18,447	\$595	43.6
		Owned	267,235	\$74,489	\$755	16.0	15,485	\$21,831	\$667	41.3
		Rented	96,385	\$36,169	\$606	27.3	20,075	\$15,836	\$538	45.4

Appendix Table 2 (cont'd) Average Income, Shelter Costs, and Shelter-cost-to-income-ratio (STIR), by Aboriginal Status, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Inuit Homeland, 2006

			Total Households				Households in Core Housing Need			
			Household count	Average household income before taxes \$	Average shelter cost \$	Average STIR before taxes	Household count	Average household income before taxes \$	Average shelter cost \$	Average STIR before taxes
Saskatchewan	All households	Total	346,650	\$62,510	\$714	20.0	40,835	\$18,102	\$577	43.8
		Owned	254,285	\$72,239	\$752	16.9	18,550	\$20,782	\$608	40.1
		Rented	92,360	\$35,727	\$608	28.5	22,290	\$15,872	\$550	47.0
	Aboriginal households	Total	35,360	\$51,789	\$725	24.6	9,250	\$18,999	\$587	43.6
		Owned	17,640	\$70,193	\$835	18.4	2,100	\$23,527	\$619	37.4
		Rented	17,715	\$33,463	\$612	30.9	7,160	\$17,673	\$577	45.5
	Inuit households	Total	135	\$62,684	\$785	21.2	20	\$15,474	\$675	54.8
		Owned	110	\$68,701	\$819	17.3	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
		Rented	25	\$32,008	\$610	43.2	20	\$15,901	\$622	41.0
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	311,290	\$63,728	\$713	19.5	31,585	\$17,839	\$574	43.9
		Owned	236,645	\$72,391	\$746	16.8	16,450	\$20,432	\$606	40.4
		Rented	74,645	\$36,264	\$607	28.0	15,130	\$15,020	\$538	47.6
Alberta	All households	Total	1,183,980	\$87,604	\$991	20.7	119,050	\$20,922	\$789	48.3
		Owned	874,295	\$101,080	\$1,055	18.3	48,510	\$23,090	\$889	48.8
		Rented	309,685	\$49,558	\$809	27.5	70,540	\$19,431	\$719	48.0
	Aboriginal households	Total	65,460	\$72,340	\$982	22.9	11,205	\$21,807	\$747	45.9
		Owned	36,565	\$91,325	\$1,120	19.2	3,075	\$26,012	\$835	42.9
		Rented	28,890	\$48,309	\$804	27.6	8,130	\$20,215	\$714	47.1
	Inuit households	Total	860	\$72,807	\$1,027	23.4	150	\$21,596	\$807	48.0
		Owned	440	\$97,418	\$1,223	18.2	20	\$31,443	\$1,525	52.4
		Rented	415	\$46,616	\$812	28.4	130	\$19,918	\$684	45.3
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	1,118,520	\$88,497	\$992	20.6	107,845	\$20,830	\$793	48.6
		Owned	837,730	\$101,506	\$1,052	18.3	45,440	\$22,892	\$893	49.2
		Rented	280,790	\$49,687	\$810	27.5	62,410	\$19,328	\$720	48.1
British Columbia	All households	Total	1,520,140	\$71,602	\$976	23.1	221,470	\$20,931	\$815	49.5
		Owned	1,074,800	\$82,224	\$1,037	20.2	88,330	\$23,199	\$944	50.3
		Rented	445,340	\$45,966	\$825	30.2	133,140	\$19,425	\$729	49.0
	Aboriginal households	Total	68,805	\$58,982	\$895	25.4	15,345	\$19,168	\$695	47.5
		Owned	35,530	\$76,760	\$1,038	20.4	3,010	\$23,000	\$842	46.1
		Rented	33,275	\$39,999	\$740	30.9	12,340	\$18,233	\$659	47.8
	Inuit households	Total	605	\$53,134	\$901	26.1	165	\$22,151	\$747	43.2
		Owned	265	\$71,159	\$1,051	22.0	45	\$25,812	\$866	43.8
		Rented	340	\$39,039	\$780	29.9	120	\$20,708	\$700	44.9
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	1,451,330	\$72,200	\$979	23.0	206,120	\$21,062	\$824	49.7
		Owned	1,039,260	\$82,411	\$1,037	20.2	85,325	\$23,206	\$947	50.5
		Rented	412,065	\$46,448	\$832	30.1	120,800	\$19,547	\$737	49.2
Yukon Territory	All households	Total	11,500	\$75,126	\$868	19.1	1,875	\$23,822	\$715	40.9
		Owned	7,825	\$87,020	\$931	16.4	770	\$26,850	\$728	35.9
		Rented	3,680	\$49,835	\$727	25.2	1,105	\$21,717	\$706	44.4
	Aboriginal households	Total	2,615	\$63,185	\$832	21.4	645	\$24,271	\$689	40.4
		Owned	1,415	\$82,773	\$957	16.8	190	\$28,867	\$601	29.7
		Rented	1,200	\$40,069	\$672	27.2	455	\$22,337	\$728	44.6
	Inuit households	Total	95	\$45,554	\$800	23.6	45	\$22,839	\$651	34.6
		Owned	35	\$68,299	\$1,020	20.4	0	\$0	\$0	0.0
		Rented	65	\$33,729	\$675	25.5	35	\$22,822	\$686	33.8
	Non-Aboriginal households	Total	8,890	\$78,637	\$878	18.5	1,235	\$23,589	\$729	41.2
		Owned	6,405	\$87,957	\$925	16.3	580	\$26,191	\$769	38.2
		Rented	2,480	\$54,555	\$753	24.3	655	\$21,291	\$693	44.2

Appendix Table 2 (cont'd) Average Income, Shelter Costs, and Shelter-cost-to-income-ratio (STIR), by Aboriginal Status, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Inuit Homeland, 2006

		Total Households				Households in Core Housing Need			
		Household count	Average household income before taxes \$	Average shelter cost \$	Average STIR before taxes	Household count	Average household income before taxes \$	Average shelter cost \$	Average STIR before taxes
Northwest Territories	Total	13,690	\$94,403	\$1,117	18.0	2,385	\$32,529	\$776	32.7
	All households								
	Owned	7,335	\$115,800	\$1,253	15.9	890	\$34,387	\$716	28.9
	Rented	6,355	\$69,706	\$953	20.5	1,500	\$31,429	\$812	35.0
	Total	6,695	\$73,789	\$865	17.4	1,760	\$32,498	\$661	28.2
	Aboriginal households								
	Owned	3,500	\$92,246	\$979	15.6	705	\$35,131	\$644	25.5
	Rented	3,195	\$53,576	\$734	19.5	1,055	\$30,736	\$673	30.0
	Total	1,525	\$67,559	\$856	18.2	475	\$33,846	\$715	29.3
	Inuit households								
	Owned	585	\$100,304	\$1,151	16.6	100	\$38,060	\$853	31.0
	Rented	945	\$47,419	\$667	19.2	370	\$32,693	\$677	28.8
	Total	6,990	\$114,133	\$1,359	18.5	630	\$32,616	\$1,095	45.1
	Non-Aboriginal households								
	Owned	3,835	\$137,290	\$1,503	16.2	185	\$31,529	\$993	41.0
	Rented	3,160	\$86,021	\$1,175	21.5	450	\$33,062	\$1,138	46.8

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Appendix Table 3 Number and Proportion of Households Below Housing Standards, by Aboriginal Status, Canada, Provinces/Territories, and Inuit Homeland, 2006

		Total	Households Below Housing Standards						
			Total Below Housing Standards	Below Affordability		Below Suitability		Below Adequacy	
				#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	All Canadian households	11,766,145	3,589,120	2,516,305	21.4%	705,160	6.0%	836,095	7.1%
	Aboriginal households	401,145	161,495	95,820	23.9%	41,730	10.4%	56,275	14.0%
	Inuit households	15,950	8,035	2,100	13.2%	4,425	27.7%	3,545	22.2%
	Non-Aboriginal households	11,365,000	3,427,625	2,420,490	21.3%	663,425	5.8%	779,820	6.9%
Inuit Nunaat (Inuit Homeland)	All Canadian households	12,905	6,295	940	7.3%	3,835	29.7%	3,085	23.9%
	Aboriginal households	10,130	5,660	705	7.0%	3,680	36.3%	2,780	27.4%
	Inuit households	9,710	5,515	650	6.7%	3,625	37.3%	2,665	27.4%
	Non-Aboriginal households	2,780	625	235	8.5%	165	5.9%	295	10.6%
Nunavut	All Canadian households	7,700	3,695	595	7.7%	2,405	31.2%	1,550	20.1%
	Aboriginal households	5,995	3,300	435	7.3%	2,300	38.4%	1,375	22.9%
	Inuit households	5,895	3,285	435	7.4%	2,290	38.8%	1,355	23.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	1,705	390	150	8.8%	115	6.7%	180	10.6%
Nunavik	All Canadian households	2,570	1,515	50	1.9%	1,030	40.1%	905	35.2%
	Aboriginal households	2,125	1,445	50	2.4%	1,020	48.0%	855	40.2%
	Inuit households	2,115	1,445	40	1.9%	1,010	47.8%	845	40.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	445	75	10	2.2%	15	3.4%	45	10.1%
Inuvialuit Settlement Region	All Canadian households	1,945	785	250	12.9%	290	14.9%	415	21.3%
	Aboriginal households	1,375	630	180	13.1%	260	18.9%	350	25.5%
	Inuit households	1,070	495	135	12.6%	220	20.6%	260	24.3%
	Non-Aboriginal households	570	150	75	13.2%	35	6.1%	70	12.3%
Nunatsiavut	All Canadian households	690	300	45	6.5%	110	15.9%	215	31.2%
	Aboriginal households	635	285	40	6.3%	100	15.7%	200	31.5%
	Inuit households	630	290	40	6.3%	105	16.7%	205	32.5%
	Non-Aboriginal households	60	10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Outside Inuit Homeland	All Canadian households	11,753,240	3,582,825	2,515,365	21.4%	701,325	6.0%	833,010	7.1%
	Aboriginal households	391,015	155,835	95,115	24.3%	38,050	9.7%	53,495	13.7%
	Inuit households	6,240	2,520	1,450	23.2%	800	12.8%	880	14.1%
	Non-Aboriginal households	11,362,220	3,427,000	2,420,255	21.3%	663,260	5.8%	779,525	6.9%
Newfoundland and Labrador	All Canadian households	191,760	47,735	31,525	16.4%	6,400	3.3%	14,815	7.7%
	Aboriginal households	9,680	3,055	1,410	14.6%	650	6.7%	1,360	14.0%
	Inuit households	2,105	660	210	10.0%	225	10.7%	360	17.1%
	Non-Aboriginal households	182,080	44,675	30,105	16.5%	5,735	3.1%	13,445	7.4%
Prince Edward Island	All Canadian households	50,885	14,380	9,565	18.8%	1,940	3.8%	4,245	8.3%
	Aboriginal households	705	250	80	11.3%	75	10.6%	110	15.6%
	Inuit households	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-
	Non-Aboriginal households	50,185	14,125	9,455	18.8%	1,855	3.7%	4,135	8.2%
Nova Scotia	All Canadian households	360,760	103,880	70,590	19.6%	13,195	3.7%	33,185	9.2%
	Aboriginal households	8,600	3,160	2,035	23.7%	475	5.5%	1,220	14.2%
	Inuit households	220	60	55	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	352,165	100,720	68,555	19.5%	12,720	3.6%	31,960	9.1%

Appendix Table 3 (cont'd) Number and Proportion of Households Below Housing Standards, by Aboriginal Status, Canada, Provinces, Territories, and Inuit Homeland, 2006

		Total	Households Below Housing Standards						
			Total Below Housing Standards (#)	Below Affordability		Below Suitability		Below Adequacy	
				(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)	(#)	(%)
New Brunswick	All Canadian households	284,205	73,990	46,140	16.2%	9,405	3.3%	26,645	9.4%
	Aboriginal households	5,750	2,195	1,210	21.0%	285	5.0%	975	17.0%
	Inuit households	130	50	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	23.1%
	Non-Aboriginal households	278,455	71,795	44,915	16.1%	9,100	3.3%	25,660	9.2%
Quebec	All Canadian households	3,061,415	868,610	595,440	19.4%	144,310	4.7%	231,630	7.6%
	Aboriginal households	39,560	14,745	8,050	20.3%	3,115	7.9%	6,170	15.6%
	Inuit households	2,930	1,750	255	8.7%	1,060	36.2%	935	31.9%
	Non-Aboriginal households	3,021,860	853,865	587,385	19.4%	141,185	4.7%	225,455	7.5%
Ontario	All Canadian households	4,319,145	1,422,475	1,031,350	23.9%	321,130	7.4%	273,865	6.3%
	Aboriginal households	101,230	38,990	26,365	26.0%	7,885	7.8%	12,025	11.9%
	Inuit households	1,165	560	375	32.2%	225	19.3%	140	12.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	4,217,920	1,383,485	1,004,995	23.8%	313,240	7.4%	261,840	6.2%
Manitoba	All Canadian households	414,315	112,250	66,260	16.0%	24,355	5.9%	36,350	8.8%
	Aboriginal households	50,705	20,660	10,660	21.0%	6,630	13.1%	8,065	15.9%
	Inuit households	260	140	15	5.8%	50	19.2%	35	13.5%
	Non-Aboriginal households	363,615	91,590	55,600	15.3%	17,730	4.9%	28,290	7.8%
Saskatchewan	All Canadian households	346,650	93,610	60,640	17.5%	13,575	3.9%	30,780	8.9%
	Aboriginal households	35,360	16,160	9,465	26.8%	4,610	13.0%	5,890	16.7%
	Inuit households	135	75	25	18.5%	15	11.1%	30	22.2%
	Non-Aboriginal households	311,290	77,440	51,165	16.4%	8,955	2.9%	24,885	8.0%
Alberta	All Canadian households	1,183,975	323,755	226,380	19.1%	58,545	4.9%	73,140	6.2%
	Aboriginal households	65,460	24,605	14,650	22.4%	6,745	10.3%	7,790	11.9%
	Inuit households	860	340	210	24.4%	55	6.4%	85	9.9%
	Non-Aboriginal households	1,118,515	299,150	211,720	18.9%	51,800	4.6%	65,345	5.8%
British Columbia	All Canadian households	1,520,135	516,395	374,365	24.6%	107,475	7.1%	105,965	7.0%
	Aboriginal households	68,810	30,295	20,040	29.1%	7,485	10.9%	9,065	13.2%
	Inuit households	605	285	175	28.9%	65	10.7%	75	12.4%
	Non-Aboriginal households	1,451,325	486,105	354,325	24.4%	99,990	6.9%	96,900	6.7%
Yukon Territory	All Canadian households	11,500	3,495	1,790	15.6%	720	6.3%	1,555	13.5%
	Aboriginal households	2,615	1,055	500	19.1%	245	9.4%	515	19.7%
	Inuit households	100	60	10	10.0%	15	15.0%	15	15.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	8,890	2,440	1,280	14.4%	455	5.1%	1,020	11.5%
Northwest Territories	All Canadian households	13,690	4,845	1,640	12.0%	1,685	12.3%	2,370	17.3%
	Aboriginal households	6,695	3,020	835	12.5%	1,155	17.3%	1,665	24.9%
	Inuit households	1,525	755	235	15.4%	315	20.7%	365	23.9%
	Non-Aboriginal households	6,995	1,825	800	11.4%	525	7.5%	695	9.9%

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Appendix Table 4 Number and Proportion of Households in Core Housing Need by Tenure, and Aboriginal Status, Canada, Inuit Homeland, Provinces, and Territories, 2006

		All Households			Owned			Rented		
		Number of Households	Households in Core Housing Need	% in Core Housing Need	Number of Households	Households in Core Housing Need	% in Core Housing Need	Number of Households	Households in Core Housing Need	% in Core Housing Need
Canada	All households	11,766,145	1,494,395	12.7%	8,158,115	512,640	6.3%	3,608,025	981,755	27.2%
	Aboriginal households	401,145	81,810	20.4%	220,505	18,745	8.5%	180,640	63,065	34.9%
	Inuit households	15,955	5,705	35.8%	5,530	870	15.7%	10,420	4,840	46.4%
	Non-Aboriginal households	11,365,000	1,412,580	12.4%	7,937,615	493,890	6.2%	3,427,385	918,690	26.8%
Inuit Nunaat (Inuit Homeland)	All households	12,905	4,840	37.5%	2,900	665	22.9%	10,015	4,170	41.6%
	Aboriginal households	10,130	4,500	44.4%	2,380	620	26.1%	7,745	3,880	50.1%
	Inuit households	9,705	4,400	45.3%	2,245	600	26.7%	7,455	3,795	50.9%
	Non-Aboriginal households	2,780	345	12.4%	520	35	6.7%	2,270	295	13.0%
Nunavut	All households	7,700	2,865	37.2%	1,745	410	23.5%	5,960	2,455	41.2%
	Aboriginal households	5,995	2,645	44.1%	1,420	385	27.1%	4,570	2,265	49.6%
	Inuit households	5,895	2,640	44.8%	1,410	385	27.3%	4,485	2,250	50.2%
	Non-Aboriginal households	1,710	220	12.9%	325	25	7.7%	1,385	195	14.1%
Nunavik	All households	2,575	1,250	48.5%	80	15	18.8%	2,495	1,230	49.3%
	Aboriginal households	2,125	1,210	56.9%	55	10	18.2%	2,070	1,195	57.7%
	Inuit households	2,115	1,205	57.0%	55	10	18.2%	2,060	1,195	58.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	445	40	9.0%	25	0	0.0%	430	35	8.1%
Inuvialuit Settlement Region	All households	1,940	525	27.1%	655	120	18.3%	1,285	405	31.5%
	Aboriginal households	1,375	450	32.7%	500	105	21.0%	875	345	39.4%
	Inuit households	1,065	360	33.8%	380	85	22.4%	685	275	40.1%
	Non-Aboriginal households	565	75	13.3%	155	10	6.5%	410	65	15.9%
Nunatsiavut	All households	690	200	29.0%	420	120	28.6%	275	80	29.1%
	Aboriginal households	635	195	30.7%	405	120	29.6%	230	75	32.6%
	Inuit households	630	195	31.0%	400	120	30.0%	225	75	33.3%
	Non-Aboriginal households	60	10	16.7%	15	0	0.0%	45	0	0.0%
Outside Inuit Homeland	All households	11,753,240	1,489,555	12.7%	8,155,215	511,975	6.3%	3,598,010	977,585	27.2%
	Aboriginal households	391,015	77,310	19.8%	218,125	18,125	8.3%	172,895	59,185	34.2%
	Inuit households	6,250	1,305	20.9%	3,285	270	8.2%	2,965	1,045	35.2%
	Non-Aboriginal households	11,362,220	1,412,235	12.4%	7,937,095	493,855	6.2%	3,425,115	918,395	26.8%
Newfoundland and Labrador	All households	191,760	27,305	14.2%	152,345	13,695	9.0%	39,420	13,620	34.6%
	Aboriginal households	9,680	1,870	19.3%	7,225	965	13.4%	2,460	900	36.6%
	Inuit households	2,110	395	18.7%	1,405	185	13.2%	705	215	30.5%
	Non-Aboriginal households	182,075	25,440	14.0%	145,115	12,725	8.8%	36,955	12,710	34.4%
Prince Edward Island	All households	50,880	6,435	12.6%	37,760	2,700	7.2%	13,125	3,730	28.4%
	Aboriginal households	700	80	11.4%	380	30	7.9%	320	45	14.1%
	Inuit households	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
	Non-Aboriginal households	50,180	6,355	12.7%	37,380	2,670	7.1%	12,805	3,685	28.8%
Nova Scotia	All households	360,760	43,760	12.1%	263,665	15,500	5.9%	97,100	28,260	29.1%
	Aboriginal households	8,600	1,395	16.2%	5,825	445	7.6%	2,775	950	34.2%
	Inuit households	220	35	15.9%	120	0	0.0%	100	25	25.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	352,160	42,365	12.0%	257,840	15,055	5.8%	94,320	27,315	29.0%

Appendix Table 4 (cont'd) Number and Proportion of Households in Core Housing Need by Tenure, and Aboriginal Status, Canada, Inuit Homeland, Provinces, and Territories, 2006

		All Households			Owned			Rented		
		Number of Households	Households in Core Housing Need	% in Core Housing Need	Number of Households	Households in Core Housing Need	% in Core Housing Need	Number of Households	Households in Core Housing Need	% in Core Housing Need
New Brunswick	All households	284,205	29,360	10.3%	217,235	12,320	5.7%	66,970	17,040	25.4%
	Aboriginal households	5,750	870	15.1%	3,915	300	7.7%	1,835	575	31.3%
	Inuit households	135	0	0.0%	95	0	0.0%	40	0	0.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	278,455	28,490	10.2%	213,320	12,020	5.6%	65,135	16,470	25.3%
Quebec	All households	3,061,420	324,590	10.6%	1,863,045	63,935	3.4%	1,198,370	260,655	21.8%
	All Aboriginal households	39,560	6,440	16.3%	21,510	1,090	5.1%	18,050	5,350	29.6%
	All Inuit households	2,930	1,365	46.6%	465	45	9.7%	2,465	1,320	53.5%
	Non-Aboriginal households	3,021,860	318,150	10.5%	1,841,540	62,845	3.4%	1,180,320	255,305	21.6%
Ontario	All households	4,319,145	627,530	14.5%	3,109,700	228,905	7.4%	1,209,445	398,625	33.0%
	Aboriginal households	101,230	18,940	18.7%	58,715	3,810	6.5%	42,510	15,130	35.6%
	Inuit households	1,170	330	28.2%	490	40	8.2%	675	285	42.2%
	Non-Aboriginal households	4,217,915	608,590	14.4%	3,050,980	225,095	7.4%	1,166,935	383,495	32.9%
Manitoba	All households	414,315	46,915	11.3%	294,090	18,120	6.2%	120,225	28,795	24.0%
	Aboriginal households	50,705	11,365	22.4%	26,860	2,640	9.8%	23,840	8,725	36.6%
	Inuit households	265	85	32.1%	105	0	0.0%	155	70	45.2%
	Non-Aboriginal households	363,615	35,555	9.8%	267,235	15,480	5.8%	96,385	20,070	20.8%
Saskatchewan	All households	346,645	40,835	11.8%	254,290	18,545	7.3%	92,360	22,285	24.1%
	Aboriginal households	35,355	9,255	26.2%	17,645	2,095	11.9%	17,720	7,155	40.4%
	Inuit households	135	20	14.8%	115	0	0.0%	20	20	100.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	311,290	31,585	10.1%	236,645	16,455	7.0%	74,645	15,135	20.3%
Alberta	All households	1,183,975	119,055	10.1%	874,295	48,515	5.5%	309,680	70,540	22.8%
	Aboriginal households	65,455	11,205	17.1%	36,565	3,075	8.4%	28,890	8,130	28.1%
	Inuit households	865	150	17.3%	445	25	5.6%	420	130	31.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	1,118,515	107,850	9.6%	837,730	45,440	5.4%	280,790	62,415	22.2%
British Columbia	All households	1,520,135	221,470	14.6%	1,074,795	88,330	8.2%	445,340	133,140	29.9%
	Aboriginal households	68,810	15,345	22.3%	35,530	3,010	8.5%	33,275	12,340	37.1%
	Inuit households	605	165	27.3%	270	50	18.5%	340	120	35.3%
	Non-Aboriginal households	1,451,330	206,125	14.2%	1,039,265	85,325	8.2%	412,065	120,800	29.3%
Yukon Territory	All households	11,505	1,880	16.3%	7,825	770	9.8%	3,680	1,105	30.0%
	Aboriginal households	2,610	645	24.7%	1,410	190	13.5%	1,200	450	37.5%
	Inuit households	100	45	45.0%	35	0	0.0%	70	35	50.0%
	Non-Aboriginal households	8,885	1,235	13.9%	6,410	580	9.0%	2,480	655	26.4%
Northwest Territories	All households	13,685	2,385	17.4%	7,330	890	12.1%	6,355	1,505	23.7%
	Aboriginal households	6,695	1,760	26.3%	3,495	705	20.2%	3,195	1,055	33.0%
	Inuit households	1,525	475	31.1%	580	100	17.2%	945	370	39.2%
	Non-Aboriginal households	6,995	630	9.0%	3,835	180	4.7%	3,160	445	14.1%

Source: CMHC (Census-based housing indicators and data)

Research Highlight

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Policy and Research Division,
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation,
700 Montreal Road,
Ottawa, ON, K1A 0P7.

CMHC Project Manager: Candace Fedoruk,
Policy and Research Division

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Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
700 Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7

Phone: 1-800-668-2642

Fax: 1-800-245-9274

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